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# Country programme document for Bangladesh (2017-2020)

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# I. Programme rationale

## A. Country context and opportunities

1. Over the last 15 years, macroeconomic stability, improvements in agricultural productivity, job creation through expansion in manufacturing and the service sector, and increased inward remittances, have boosted employment, food security and household income, leading to significant reductions in poverty in Bangladesh. By 2015 the proportion of the population living below the national poverty line had declined to 24.7 per cent – down from 31.5 per cent in 2010 (and from 57 per cent in 1992). Over the same period, the incidence of extreme poverty declined to 12 per cent.[1] By mid-2015 average incomes had risen to $1,314 per capita, elevating Bangladesh into the ranks of lower middle-income countries[2], before the Government-targeted date of 2021. An anticipated demographic dividend presents a strong basis for continued economic growth.[3] Approximately 62 million people people (40 per cent of the population) are under 18 years of age.[4] Between 2011 and 2015 the national budget doubled in nominal terms, from $20 billion to $40 billion.[5] Strong growth and rising incomes enabled Bangladesh to make significant progress against most Millennium Development Goals and human development indicators.

2. The Government of Bangladesh 'Vision 2021' outlines a plan to modernize and diversify the economy. The Government's sixth and seventh five-year plans (known as '6FYP, 2011-2015' and '7FYP, 2016-2020', respectively) outline the strategies for realizing Vision 2021, while promoting sustainable human development. Commencing in 2016, the seventh five-year plan is aligned with the sustainable development goals, and places Bangladesh in good stead to become a regional leader and global model for development.

## B. Development challenges and underlying causes

3. Despite strong progress, Bangladesh remains challenged by high levels of poverty, social inequality and vulnerability. Approximately 40 million Bangladeshis (51 per cent male and 49 per cent female) live below the national poverty line,[6] and as many as 120 million (76 per cent of the population) subsist below the international poverty line of $1.90 per day.[7] Rural poverty persists, particularly in the remote north and southwest of the country and in the Chittagong Hill Tracts region, where the legacies of a previous conflict contributed to slow progress in social and economic development.[8]

4. As Bangladesh graduates from least developed country status, rising economic inequality is becoming a pressing challenge. An increasing proportion of the urban workforce (85.5 per cent of men and 92.3 per cent of women) is composed of marginalized minorities such as *dhopa*, *muchi*, *napit* and other traditionally low-caste groups whose members are especially vulnerable to discrimination and to political and economic shocks. Social safety-net schemes provide only limited coverage, with up to 64 per cent of the poor unable to access to any form of social protection.[9] Women's labour force participation rate is 34 per cent, versus 82 per cent for men,[10] and women's earnings are only 52 per cent of men's.[11] Only 8 per cent of Bangladeshi entrepreneurs are women,[12] and only 25 per cent of women have an account at a formal

[1] Government of Bangladesh, 2014. Seventh five-year plan
[2] World Bank data, http://data.worldbank.org/country/bangladesh
[3] Between 2011 and 2015 Bangladesh achieved an average growth rate of 6.3 per cent. Source: Seventh five-year plan xxxiii.
[4] National Institute of Population Research and Training et al. 2015. *Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey 2014 (DHS 2014)*. Dhaka. April.
[5] www.mof.gov.bd/en/budget/11_12/brief/en/at%20a%20glance.pdf
[6] Ibid. 21.
[7] Asian Development Bank. 2015. "Key Indicators for Asia and the Pacific." www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publicatons/43030/ki2014_0.pdf.
[8] UNDP. 2014. State of Development in the Chittagong Hill Tracts Household Survey 2012-2014.
[12] National Social Security Strategy of Bangladesh. 2015. General Economic Division, Planning Commission Bangladesh. July. xix.
[10] Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). 2013. Labour Force Participation.
[11] "World Economic Forum. 2014 *The Global Gender Gap Report – Country Profiles*, Bangladesh.
[12] Shituma Zaman. 2013. "Women in Business: A Study on the Development of Women Entrepreneurship in Bangladesh". *World Journal of Social Sciences*. 3 (6) November. 175-188.

financial institution.[13] Levels of gender-based violence remain high, with 87 per cent of married women reporting experience of domestic violence.[14]

5. Bangladesh remains highly vulnerable to natural and man-made disasters and the effects of climate change. The World Risk Report, 2015, ranks Bangladesh as the world's sixth most at-risk country, with a score of 56.69 per cent for adaptive capacity.[15] Tens of millions of people whose incomes depend on the land and river systems of the Bengal Delta are threatened by rising sea levels, saline intrusion, waterlogging and riverbank erosion.[16] An estimated 26,000 people per year lose land to flooding and erosion.[17] Rapid urbanization has exacerbated risks and vulnerabilities – an estimated 62.3 per cent male and 61 per cent female urban dwellers live in slums, where they are vulnerable to violence, poor sanitation and eviction.[18]

6. Industrial pollution is causing damage to land and water resources. Accidents such as the December 2014 oil spill in the Sundarbans ecological zone have highlighted the need for improved natural resource management. Between 2010 and 2014, Bangladesh slid 30 places on the global environmental pollution index to become the ninth most polluted country in the world.[19] The environmental performance index, which considers human health and ecosystems, ranks Bangladesh 173rd out of 180 countries.[20] Bangladesh has adopted policies that promote conservation and natural resource regeneration, but they need further refinement and stronger enforcement.

7. Cutting across these development challenges is an urgent need for more accountable and inclusive state institutions that will deliver the level and quality of services expected by the population of a middle-income country. In 2016, Bangladesh ranked 147th out of 167 countries on the Transparency International corruption perception index, and 73rd out of 102 countries on the open government index.[21] The judiciary faces a backlog of 3.1 million cases, and struggles to provide the transparency and legal certainty needed for future investment and development. Vision 2021 calls for stronger democratic institutions and greater civic participation in decision-making at all levels. It also highlights the need for strengthened rule of law and anti-corruption measures, as well as improvements in responsiveness, oversight, transparency and accountability across the public sector.

***UNDP contributions: learning from the past***

8. The UNDP country programme has contributed to significant advances on several national development priorities. At the policy level, UNDP technical support for the seventh five-year plan has facilitated the creation of a national development agenda closely aligned with Agenda 2030. Further support is needed for the development of a sustainable development goals implementation and monitoring plan. UNDP facilitated learning from South-South exchanges as part of its support for the national social security strategy—a path-breaking framework for addressing poverty and inequality based on the identification of multi-dimensional needs and risks. Implementing the national social security strategy and building effective targeting and delivery systems will require further planning and strengthened coordination across ministries.[22]

9. Comprehensive UNDP support to national disaster management has facilitated a fundamental shift from addressing disaster relief to 'building back better' and promoting resilience.[23] UNDP was instrumental

[13] The World Bank. 2015. The Global Findex Database.
[14] BBS. 2013. *Report on Violence Against Women Survey, 2011*. Dhaka. September.
[15] Alliance Development Works and United Nations University. World Risk Report, 2015.
[16] Department of Environment. 2013. Bangladesh Environment and Climate Change Outlook, 2012. Dhaka.
[17] International Union for Conservation of Nature. 2014. *Situation Analysis on Floods and Flood Management*. Dhaka.
[18] UN-Habitat. 2012. State of the World's Cities 2012/2013: Prosperity of Cities. Nairobi.
[19] www.epi.yale.edu/epi/country-profile/bangladesh.
[20] Angel Hsu et al. 2016. *Environmental Performance Index*. New Haven, CT: Yale University.
[21] www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreeconomies/bangladesh/; www.transparency.org/cpi2015; and http://worldjusticeproject.org/open-government-index.
[22] National social security strategy of Bangladesh, General Economics Division, Planning Commission, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, July 2015. xviii, xxi, xxvii.
[23] Towards a More Resilient And Greener Bangladesh: Midterm evaluation of UNDP Bangladesh country programme, 2012-2016, outcome 3.1 and outcome 3.2. Haque, Wörlen, Islam, and Neelormi, July 2015. 69.

in integrating risk management into the seventh five-year plan. More work is required to institutionalize a whole-of-government and broader-society approach to risk management, including in preparing for mega disasters and in implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. This work must be merged with efforts in inclusive growth and poverty reduction, particularly for policies and measures targeting women, who remain disproportionately affected by disaster and climate risks. [24]

10. The long-standing support of UNDP for government service delivery has led to breakthroughs in improving the efficiency and accessibility of services. The government digitalization and transfer of 53 services from line ministries to the *upazila* (sub-district) level resulted in 4.5 million people per month accessing new e-services.[25] The UNDP-supported Access to Information programme has helped to realize the 'Digital Bangladesh' strategy of the Government for more transparent and accountable service delivery. The opportunity exists to scale up this initiative and to expand a culture of innovation across the Government.

11. Midterm outcome evaluations emphasize that UNDP-supported models of community empowerment, including community and women-led development forums, participatory budgeting, and facilitation of direct partnerships with municipal government and private sector institutions have helped to build more responsive local development processes, leading to a reduction in multi-dimensional poverty in urban and rural areas.[26] In the next cycle it will be important to ensure that successful models are institutionalized and scaled up to the national level.

## II. Programme priorities and partnerships

12. In the context of the seventh five-year plan and the government vision for graduation from least developed country status, UNDP will seek to ensure a more resilient and inclusive society that shares its increasing prosperity with all. UNDP will work within the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) to deliver a country programme focusing on three priorities:

(a) Ensuring economic growth is inclusive and supports economic opportunities, particularly for women;

(b) Improving social policies and programmes, with a focus on good governance and structural inequalities; and

(c) Building resilience and improving environmental sustainability.

13. The country programme will target disadvantaged groups and pockets of poverty in Bangladesh (particularly remote areas and those that have been left behind), building on the geographical targeting of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework. It will emphasize two key groups as agents of change: (a) women, addressing their vulnerability and marginalization; and (b) youth, leveraging the opportunity of the 'demographic dividend' that will drive future growth in Bangladesh. The country programme will contribute to ensuring that people are not left behind in the development trajectory of Bangladesh.

14. UNDP will leverage its unique position and experience to deliver tactical policy and programme expertise that supports implementation of the seventh five-year plan and cements UNDP as a strategic partner of the Government in the sustainable development agenda. It will use best-practice approaches and facilitate regional and global knowledge-sharing through South-South and triangular cooperation as a core implementation modality. Particularly, UNDP will support establishment of South-South centres of excellence in the priority areas of disaster management and innovation, working with partners including China, the World Bank, the Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency, Nesta, and MindLab.

15. UNDP will support an inter-ministerial committee on the implementation and monitoring of the sustainable development goals, developing a widely owned, actionable and adequately financed

[24] Ibid. 37

[25] www.a2i.pmo.gov.bd/

[26] Independent Mid-term Outcome Evaluation, Country Programme Document, 2012-2016), outcomes 1.1 and 1.2, Richard H. Langan II, Salahuddin Aminuzzaman, Shahnaz Huda, Md. Waheed Alam, November, 2015. xiv,53,43.

implementation plan with measurable results and accountability mechanisms. UNDP will drive the strategic need for stronger national data collection and analysis to monitor performance, and support key government institutions in developing a rigorous, comprehensive and disaggregated national data ecosystem, working with the General Economics Division, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, and the Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division. UNDP will support the Government in consolidating data from United Nations entities such as UNFPA, the World Food Programme (WFP), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), UN-Women, and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) for a comprehensive national data ecosystem to inform sustainable development goals planning and monitoring efforts.

16. The UNDP approach will emphasize (a) reforming policies and frameworks; (b) strengthening institutional practices; and (c) empowering and mobilizing communities and individuals, leveraging the power of volunteerism. Innovation and evidence-based programming will underline programme design and implementation, and will be strengthened through partnerships with local and global knowledge and research institutions (including universities, think tanks and civil society organizations) and business communities. In line with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework evaluation, UNDP will strengthen partnerships and coordination with other United Nations bodies, particularly in integrated development support in the Chittagong Hill Tracts region, disaster management and women's economic empowerment.

17. UNDP will support the Government in establishing and implementing a blended development finance model that includes private, public, domestic and external investments. Development finance will be prioritized, including through models of government co-financing, to accelerate achievement of national development priorities. UNDP will help garner and mobilize resources, including through: exploring and securing private sector partnership opportunities; pursuing non-traditional bilateral partnerships (such as with China on disaster management and South Korea on gender-based violence); actively following international financial institutions and vertical funds (including the Asian Development Bank in the area of sustainable energy, the World Bank in low-cost urban housing, and the Green Climate Fund in climate change); and deepening and nurturing traditional official development assistance partnerships in areas such as urban poverty reduction, justice, and human rights.

***Ensuring economic growth is inclusive and supports economic opportunities, particularly for women***

18. In line with UNDP strategic plan outcomes 1 and 4 and the seventh five-year plan of Bangladesh, outcomes 2, 10 and 13, UNDP will assist the Government in targeting remaining pockets of poverty. The country programme will support the economic empowerment of women, expanding opportunities for them to contribute to and benefit from economic progress. With UNCDF and UN-Women, UNDP will generate and apply learning and analysis on formal and informal economic growth patterns, barriers and opportunities in accessing markets and financing, and adaptive qualities. This will inform the finalization and implementation of the national financial inclusion strategy, developed in partnership with the Prime Minister's office and the Bangladesh Bank. UNDP will also mobilize innovative financing mechanisms such as revolving community housing funds.

19. UNDP will scale up successful urban poverty reduction interventions from three million to nine million people in 35 towns and cities. In partnership with the Local Government Division, UKaid, and town federations and community development committees, UNDP will focus on improving the livelihoods and living conditions of the urban poor through community mobilization, job creation and skills development in collaboration with the private sector, harnessing the Business Call to Action. UNDP will seek to expand information and communications technology-enabled development and social inclusion, including through training and apprenticeships and citizen-centric union digital centres, to drive rural development. Inclusive policy and governance frameworks will create an enabling environment for pro-poor and green economic initiatives and growth, and will address the causes and effects of rapid urbanization, including access to sustainable energy and chemical and waste management.

***Improving social policies and programmes with a focus on good governance and structural inequalities***

20. In line with strategic plan outcomes 2 and 3, and seventh five-year plan outcome 14, UNDP will target groups subject to high degrees of inequality, violence and injustice, and marginalized from services. The country programme will focus on women, youth and ethnic minorities, emphasizing their inclusion in

public policy debates and decisions, by creating and strengthening civil society platforms and volunteer networks to enhance responsiveness and accountability. Building on the mandate of the Prime Minister's office to oversee the performance of government institutions, UNDP will mobilize a consortium of government and academic institutions to establish a nationally owned assessment and monitoring framework that will ensure evidence-based progress on sustainable development goal 16. This will be complemented by UNDP-facilitated action and metrics-based research to assess progress on access to justice, accountable and transparent delivery of services (including through grievance mechanisms), access to information, and legal empowerment.

21. UNDP will work to ensure that women and men, especially those from marginalized groups, have more equal access to justice. In partnership with the European Union, the Local Government Division and the justice sector in Bangladesh, UNDP will support formal, quasi-formal, demand-driven and gender-sensitive reforms of the justice sector, including expansion of legal aid services. With Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland, UNDP will support the National Human Rights Commission and other human rights organizations in preventing and responding to human rights violations and in promoting a rights-based approach across all development policies and programmes.

22. UNDP will support the Government on the policy, sectoral and geographical interventions needed to improve the distributional aspects of development policy in districts, particularly where inequality is evident, following UNDAF geographic targeting and Bangladesh Bureau of Statics poverty assessments. UNDP will build the capacity of local government to become more inclusive, effective, transparent and accountable in service delivery and will continue to scale up digitalization initiatives in supporting the Government to realize Vision 2021. In the Chittagong Hill Tracts region, following the new United Nations programmatic framework, UNDP will work closely with other United Nations organizations – such as UNICEF, UN-Women, FAO and WFP – leading in the areas of governance, peace, and development, and supporting sustainable livelihoods and community resilience. Leveraging previous UNDP support to the national social security strategy, UNDP will work with the Cabinet Division of the Government to improve social security programmes by enhancing policy coherence and coordination across 23 ministries and consolidating 140 disparate social security schemes. UNDP will seek to improve targeting and reduce leakage in the delivery of social security payments to the extremely poor and vulnerable through the use of digital payment mechanisms.

***Building resilience and improving environmental sustainability***

23. In line with the strategic plan and the seventh five-year plan, UNDP will promote resilience as an integral dimension of sustainable development. Guided by a new inter-organization programming framework, UNDP will focus on the institution-building and reform aspects of disaster preparedness and response, enhancing the capacity of Bangladesh to implement the Sendai Framework by 2030. Building on its experience in disaster and risk management, and on its working relationship with the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, UNDP will harness a whole-of-government approach to resilience-building and disaster management. The focus will be on developing and upgrading national, sectoral and town-level plans to prepare, respond, recover and build back better following disasters.

24. UNDP will support the ministries of disaster management and relief, environment, women and children's affairs, and other line ministries in designing community-led climate adaptation and development projects that address vulnerabilities of women and girls. Risk-context mapping for climate-induced and other natural hazards, as well as retrospective resilience analysis tools and methodologies, will inform government programming. Systems to access, deliver, monitor and report on climate finance will be developed, and UNDP will assist the Government in accessing the Green Climate Fund, the Global Environment Facility and other vertical funds to mobilize resources for climate-resilient and green growth. In partnership with the United Nations Environment Fund (UNEP) and FAO, UNDP will support the Government in improving environmental health and biodiversity conservation, focusing on forests and other ecologically critical areas. Partnerships with the private sector will be explored through 'Business Initiative Leading Development', the Federation of Bangladesh Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and the Business Call to Action.

## III. Programme and risk management

25. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national development priorities and to United Nations Development Assistance Framework outcomes. It serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the country programme. Accountability lines are prescribed in the UNDP programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal control framework. The country programme will be executed in coordination with Economic Relations Division of the Ministry of Finance. UNDP will engage with the Government to explore structured government financing arrangements for programmes in line with national priorities, considering practices in other countries with similar socio-economic conditions to those of Bangladesh. In line with the policy on cost recovery from other resources approved by the Executive Board, to reflect the true cost of achieving development results, organizational costs incurred in the implementation of a development activity or service that can be directly traced and attributed to a specific project will be included in the project budget and charged directly against it.

26. The programme will be anchored in principles of results-based management and guided by verifiable data and statistics. Quality control by external audits and outcome evaluations, assessments, and social and environment impact safeguards will be enhanced. Programme implementation will adopt a networked approach, facilitating partnerships and lesson-learning across the programme.

27. ***Risks:*** (a) Political unrest is potentially disruptive to programme activities and partner relationships. UNDP will monitor and implement early-warning measures for political risks, including ensuring close communication with government and civil society partners through programming. UNDP will build preparedness for political shocks through adaptable, scalable programme management and operational business continuity planning. UNDP will be guided by the 'Human Rights Up Front' and human rights due diligence policies; (b) Environmental risk, including extreme disaster, threatens operations. UNDP will invest in planning for business continuity and emergency preparedness, contingency funds, and information management. UNDP will adopt information from climate risk mapping and analysis as part of the country programme, and will monitor media and early-warning mechanisms. UNDP will strengthen existing crisis management mechanisms, including through periodic training of staff; (c) Preventing corruption and reducing fiduciary risks require strengthening quality control mechanisms for cash transfers, undertaking assessments of the financial management capacities of implementing partners, and implementing spot checks and closer monitoring, including audits and evaluations. Building on lessons from the previous cycle, third-party oversight and community engagement will play a key role in monitoring and managing fiduciary risks; (d) Resource mobilization is an emerging challenge as Bangladesh graduates from least developed country status. UNDP will widen its resource base, prioritizing government support arrangements and new partnerships with the private sector and international financial institutions.

## IV. Monitoring and evaluation

28. UNDP will use an adaptive approach to programming that allows it to respond rapidly and flexibly to changing contexts in Bangladesh. To address the manifest weaknesses in the production of development-related data and statistics, UNDP will work closely with the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics to improve mechanisms for generating and accessing data and information, and to address gaps in available sex- and age-disaggregated data for poverty and inequality. UNDP will support targeted government agencies in strengthening data collection and analysis and monitoring progress against the seventh five-year plan development results framework and the sustainable development goals. UNDP will pursue partnerships in monitoring and evaluation with reputable and innovative local research and policy institutes (such as Innovation for Poverty Action and the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies). Collaboration with Government and research institutions in the experimental use of randomized control trials will be pursued, including in poverty reduction and social protection programmes.

29. All programmes will be grounded in strong evidence through mechanisms including community-led monitoring, feedback loops, participatory statistics, and innovative tools such as mobile phone data, satellite imagery and infrastructure sensors.

## Annex. Results and resources framework for Bangladesh (2017-2020)

| **National priority or goal:** Sustainable development goals (SDGs) 1, 5, 6, 8, 10 and 11; 7FYP[27] OS2, OS13 and OS10 | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **UNDAF (or equivalent) outcome involving UNDP: No. 1.** Increase opportunities, especially for women and disadvantaged groups to contribute to and benefit from economic progress | | | | |
| **Related strategic plan outcome: Outcome 1, inclusive and sustainable growth and development (also outcome 4, gender equality and women's empowerment)** | | | | |
| **UNDAF outcome indicator(s), baselines and target(s)** | **Data source and frequency of data collection, and responsibilities** | **Indicative country programme outputs (including indicators, baselines and targets)** | **Major partners, partnerships and frameworks** | **Indicative resources by outcome (in dollars)** |
| **Percentage of population in severe multi-dimensional poverty**[28]; Baseline (2012-13): 17,4%, rural: 19.5%, urban: 9.3% Target (2020): 11%, rural: 13.5%, urban: 6%; (SDG[29] 1.2.1)<br>**Number of people above 15 years of age who report that they have been in gainful employment for at least one hour in the previous week**; Baseline (2014): 72,6 million (women: 29 million, men: 42 million); target 2020: 75 million (women 30 million, men:45 million) (Strategic plan IRRF 1.1.A.3.1)<br>**Gender Inequality Index** Baseline (2014): 0.503; | **Source:** Multi-dimensional poverty index (MPI), global MPI country briefings<br>**Frequency**: annual<br>**Responsibility**: Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI), University of Oxford<br>**Source:** International Labour Organization (ILO)<br>**Frequency:** annually<br>**Responsibility:** UNDP headquarters | **Output 1.1. The Government has knowledge and skills to better *target remaining pockets of poverty and expand opportunities for women* to contribute to and benefit from economic progress**<br>**Indicator 1.1.1.** Extent to which policies to promote women's economic empowerment show improved implementation[30]. Baseline (2015): 1 (not adequately), target (2020): 2 (very partially)[31], Source: UNDP annual independent expert panel (IRRF[32] 4.1.1.)<br>**Indicator 1.1.2.** Proportion of citizens using rural decentralized banking system, disaggregated by sex. Baseline (2016): 10% (women: 10%, men: 10%); target (2020): 25% (women: 25%, men: 25%)<br>**Output 1.2: National and local government have the capacity to implement *urban and rural poverty* policies and programmes**<br>**Indicator 1.2.1.** Number of new full-time equivalent jobs created and livelihoods strengthened for women and youth 15+ years old as a direct result of UNDP interventions, disaggregated by sex. Baseline (2016): women: 1.4 million; men: 2.1 million; total: 3.5million; target (2020): 5 million; disaggregation: by sex; Source: UNDP Management Information System (IRRF 1.1.1.A.1.1.)<br>**Indicator 1.2.2.** Number of urban women and men who are working 6 months after training or apprenticeship has ended. Baseline (2016): women: 163,267, men: 43,984, total: 207,251. Target (2020): women: | General Economic Division<br>Local Government Division<br>Statistics and Informatics Division<br>Economics relations Division<br>Ministries of women's and children's affairs, planning, finance<br>Chittagong Hill Tract affairs, local government, rural development and cooperatives, BBS, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation Division<br>Denmark<br>European Union<br>UKaid | **Regular resources**<br>6.0 million<br><br>**Other resources**<br>79.3 million |

[27] Seventh five-year plan (of Bangladesh)
[28] Multidimensional poverty index b. http://www.ophi.org.uk/multidimensional-poverty-index/
[29] SDG = sustainable development goal
[30] Rating scale from 1-4, IRRF methodological guidelines.
[31] Ibid.
[32] IRRF = Integrated results and resources framework

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| target (2020): 0.430<br><br>**Percentage of people with an account at a formal financial institution**<br>Baseline (2015): 29.1% (women: 25.2%, men: 32.9%); Target (2020): 35% (women: 30.5 %, men: 38%) | **Source:** Human development reports<br>**Frequency:** 5 years<br>**Responsibility**: Human Development Report Office<br><br>**Source:** Global Financial Inclusion Database (FINDEX)<br>**Frequency**: annually<br>**Responsibility**: World Bank | 332 267, men :96,984, total 432 251; disaggregation: by sex; source: Follow-up sample surveys<br>**Indicator 1.2.3.** Number of people benefiting from livelihoods strengthened through solutions for management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste. Baseline (2016): women: 11,799, men: 18,469, total: 30,268. Target (2020): women: 44,000, men: 66,000, total 110,000; disaggregation: by sex; source: UNDP MIS (IRRF 1.3.2.A)<br>**OUTPUT 1.3: Government has the capacity to create an enabling environment for *pro-poor and green growth***<br>**Indicator 1.3.1:** Number of new development partnerships with funding for improved energy efficiency and/or sustainable energy solutions targeting underserved communities/groups and women, Baseline 2015: 1; Target 2020: 5; Source: UNDP annual desk review (IRRF 1.5.1)<br>**Indicator1.3.2:** Number of people with improved access to renewable energy, disaggregated by sex; Baseline 2016: 30.568; Target 2020: 600 000; Source: SREpGen MIS (IRRF 1.5.2.A)<br>**Indicator 1.3.3.:** Number of new partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste at national and/or sub-national level, Baseline 2016: 5; Target 2020: 15; Source: UNDP MIS (IRRF 1.3.1.A.1.1) | Sweden<br>Asian Development Bank<br>World Bank<br>Islamic Development Bank<br>ILO<br>UN-Women<br>UNICEF<br>UNCDF<br>Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies<br>Centre for Policy Dialogue | |
| **National priority or goal:** SDG 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 16. 7FYP: OS14 | | | | |
| **UNDAF (or equivalent) outcome involving UNDP:** No 2. Develop and implement improved social policies and programmes that focus on good governance, reduction of structural inequalities and advancement of vulnerable individuals and groups | | | | |
| **Related strategic plan outcome: (from the strategic plan, 2014-2017) Primary: strategic plan outcome 2, stronger democratic governance to meet citizen expectations (secondary strategic plan outcome 3, institutions enabled to deliver universal access to basic services)** | | | | |
| **Proportion of people below the poverty line benefiting from social protection.**<br>Baseline (2016): 36%; target (2020): 60%; disaggregation: no data | **Source**: Household and Income Expenditure Survey, 2016 and 2020<br>**Frequency**: 5 years<br>**Responsibility:** BBS | **OUTPUT 2.1: Civil society, interest groups, relevant government agencies and political parties haves tools and knowledge to set agendas and to develop platforms for *building consensus on national issues***<br>**Indicator 2.1.1.**: Extent to which there is a strengthened environment for civic engagement, including legal/regulatory framework for civil society organizations to function in the public sphere and contribute to development, and effective | Cabinet division<br>GED and 30 key Social Protection line ministries<br>Economic Relations Division | **Regular resources**<br>6.3 million<br><br>**Other resources**<br>58.46 million |

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| available<br><br>**Percentage of citizens satisfied with the services of local government institutions.** Baseline (2016): Union Parishad, 37.1%, Upazila Parishad, 26%; target (2020): Union Parishad, 50%, Upazila Parishad, 40%; disaggregation: by sex<br><br>**Access to justice services global composite index**[33]; Baseline (2015): 0.42, target (2020):0.50; disaggregation: type of service (IRRF 3.3)<br><br>**Percentage of women aged 20-24 who were married or in a union before age 18.** Baseline (2011): 65%, target (2020): 30%, Disaggregation: none (7FYP/IRF59, SDG 5.3.1) | **Source**: Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS), 2016<br>**Frequency**: 5 years<br>**Responsibility:** BIDS<br><br>**Source**: Rule of Law Index by the World Justice Project (WJP)<br>**Frequency:** annual<br>**Responsibility:** WJP<br><br>**Source:** Bangladesh demographic and health surveys<br>**Frequency:** 5 years<br>**Responsibility:** BBS | mechanisms/platforms to engage civil society (with a focus on women, youth or excluded groups)[34]. Baseline (2016): low (on 3 groups), target (2020): medium (on 3 groups); Source: UNDP annual independent expert panel (IRRF 2.4.2)<br>**Output 2.2 : The Government has the capacity to carry out formal or quasi-formal, demand-driven and gender-sensitive *reforms of the justice sector* to provide more equal access to justice to women and men, especially those from marginalized groups**<br>**Indicator 2.2.1.** Percentage of village clusters (Union Parishads) with access to a local village court. Baseline (2015): 7.8%; target (2020): 30%, Source: UNDP Activating Village Courts project, phase II<br>**Indicator 2.2.2.**: Extent to which operational institutions have the capacity to support fulfilment of nationally and internationally ratified human rights obligations. Baseline (2016): 2 (very partially); target (2020): 3 (partially); source: UNDP annual independent expert panel (IRRF 2.3.1., SDG 16.a.2)<br>**Indicator 2.2.3** Number of cases resolved through legal aid services to the poor and disadvantaged groups. Baseline (2015): 12,417, target (2020): 72,046; disaggregation: by sex; source: National Legal Aid Services Organization<br>**Indicator 2.2.4.** Number of victim cases of sexual and gender-based violence redressed through institutional responses; Baseline 2016: 750; Target 2020: 10,890, Source: UNDP database 'Strengthening response to gender-based violence'<br>**Output 2.3. The Government has the capacity to develop *policies* and carry out *sectoral and geographical interventions* in districts where *inequality* of progress is evident**<br>**Indicator 2.3.1.** Level of capacity of subnational governments/ administrations for planning, budgeting and monitoring basic services delivery. Baseline (2016):3 (Partial capacity in place), Target (2020): 4 (Capacity largely in place)[35]. Source: UNDP midterm evaluation of Union Parishad Governance Project and Upazila Governance Project, 2014; annual independent expert panel for 2016-2020 (IRRF 3.2.2)<br>**Indicator 2.3.2.** Extent to which policy and institutional reforms increase access to social protection schemes targeting the poor and other at-risk groups. Baseline (2014): 3, target (2020): 5; Source: UNDP annual independent expert panel (IRRF 1.2.1.A)<br>**Indicator 2.3.3.** Proportion of underserved citizens who received electronic payment for social safety-net services. Baseline (2016): women: 0%, men:0%, total: 0%; target (2020): women: 20%, men: 20%, total: 20%; disaggregation: by sex | Prime Minister's Office<br>Ministries of Law Justice and parliamentary Affairs, Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives, Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs<br>National Human Rights Commission<br>BBS<br>Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division<br>European Union<br>Denmark<br>Switzerland<br>UKaid<br>USAID<br>Korea<br>Spain<br>World Bank<br>UN-Women<br>ILO<br>UNFPA<br>UNICEF<br>Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee<br>Innovation centres Nesta, Innovation for Poverty Action, MindLab, Singapore Global Centre for Public Service Excellence). | |

[33] Score from 0.00 to 1.00. The *WJP Rule of Law Index 2015*.
[34] Composite indicator. Rating scale 1-3 (low to medium), IRRF methodological and country office guidelines.
[35] Rating scale 1-4, IRRF methodological guidelines notes

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| | | **Indicator 2.3.4.** Number of times electronic public administrative services are accessed by members of underserved communities. Baseline (2016): 0.5 million, target (2020): 24 million | | |
| **National priority or goal:** SDG 1, 2, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15; 7FYP: OS11, | | | | |
| **UNDAF (or equivalent) outcome involving UNDP:** No 3. Enhance effective management of the natural and man-made environment focusing on improved sustainability and increased resilience of vulnerable individuals and groups | | | | |
| **Related strategic plan outcome: (from strategic plan 2014-2017): Outcome 5, Disaster prevention and risk reduction (also outcome 1, Inclusive and sustainable growth and development)** | | | | |
| **Environmental Performance Index (EPI)** Baseline (2016): 41.77 Target (2020): 43.00; Index components: health impacts, air quality, water and sanitation, water resources, agriculture, forests, fisheries, biodiversity and habitat, climate and energy<br>**World Risk Index – lack of adaptive capacities[36], Bangladesh.** Baseline (2015):56.69 %, target (2020): 53.00%<br><br>**Economic loss from natural hazards (e.g., geo-physical and climate-induced hazards) as a proportion of gross domestic product.** Baseline (2012 – average 1990-2008): 1.8% per annum, | **Source**: EPI Global Metrics for the Environment<br>**Frequency:** annual<br>**Responsibility:** Yale University<br><br>**Source**: World Risk Index[37]<br>**Frequency**: annual<br>**Responsibility:** UNU-EHS[38]/ Alliance Development Works<br>**Source:** EM-DAT database[39]<br>**Frequency:** annual<br>**Responsibility:** Centre on Research of Epidemiology of Disasters, UN-DESA | **OUTPUT 3.1.: Government institutions have improved capacities, and institutional and legal frameworks to *respond to* and ensure *resilient recovery* from earthquakes, weather extremes, and environmental emergencies**<br>**Indicator 3.1.1.** Number of national/subnational development and key sectorial plans being implemented that explicitly address disaster and/or climate risk management, disaggregated by those that are gender responsive; Baseline 2015: 100, Target 2020: 250; Source: UNDP annual desk review (IRRF 5.3.1)[42]<br>**Indicator 3.1.2.** Number of town development plans prepared and agreed that include climate resilience and adaptation, Baseline 2016: 10, Target 2020: 30, Source: UNDP MIS<br>**Indicator 3.1.3.** Number of women and men with increased resilience at the household and community level. Disaggregation: by sex. Baseline 2016: 1.5m, Target 2020: 2.5m; Baseline 2016: women: 500,000, men: 1,000,000, total: 1.5 million; Target 2020: women: 1.25 million, men: 1.25 million, total 2.5 million; Source: annual questionnaire-based surveys and UNDP MIS<br>**Indicator 3.1.4.** Number of most vulnerable households in coastal districts that are provided with climate and disaster resilient homes and adaptive livelihoods, Baseline 2016:1,500, Target 2020: 20.0,0; Disaggregation: female-headed households; Source: UNDP MIS<br><br>**Output 3.2.: The Government has the capacity to set up regulatory and to implement a range of *pro-poor, resilience-focused green economic initiatives***<br>**Indicator 3.2.1.** Number of UNDP-backed policy instruments that support low carbon climate resilient economy in Bangladesh, Baseline 2016: 3[43], Target 2020: | Ministries of Environment and Forest, Water Resources, Disaster Management and Relief, Power and Mineral Resources, Education, Health, Chittagong Hill Tract Affairs<br>Economic Relations Division; BBS<br>Implementation Monitoring and Evaluation Division<br>Montreal Protocol<br>Global Environment Facility<br>Private Sector (e.g., BUILD)<br>Civil Society (e.g., PKSF)<br>Sweden<br>Denmark | **Regular resources**<br>10.8 million<br><br>**Other resources**<br>144.74 million |

[36] The adaptive capacities index is a sub-index of the broader World Risk Index. It consists of 11 weighted indicators covering education and research, gender equity, environmental status/ecosystem protection and investments.
[37] http://www.worldriskreport.org
[38] United Nations University Institute for Environment and Human Security
[39] http://www.emdat.be

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| target (2020): 1.2% (IRRF 5.2)<br><br>**Percentage of public budget expenditures for climate and disaster resilience purposes**. Baseline (2014): 6.5%; Target (2020):10%;<br><br>**Number of rural communities with disaster resilient habitats and community assets**, Baseline (2013): 18.000, Target (2020): 25.000u (7FYP/DRF72) | **Source:** CPEIR[40] country database[41]<br>**Frequency:** annual<br>**Responsibility:** Governance of Climate Change Finance for Asia-Pacific<br>**Source:** 7FYP reporting<br>**Frequency:** annual<br>**Responsibility:** Department of Disaster Management | 6; Source: UNDP annual desk review of policy instruments<br>**Indicator 3.2.2.** Extent to which there is a strengthened system in place to access, deliver, monitor, report on and verify climate finance; Baseline 2016: 2 (very partially); Target 2021: 3 (largely); Source: UNDP annual independent expert panel (IRRF 1.4.1.B)<br>**Indicator 3.2.3.** Number of ecologically critical areas declared by Gov't for special protection; 2016: 13 Target 2021: 15; Source: DoE/MoEF<br>**Indicator 3.2.4.**: No. of rivers' water quality issues that are taken as investment priority by the National River Conservation Commission (NRCC); Baseline 2016: 0; Target 2021: 4; Source: NRCC | European Union<br>Sweden<br>UKaid<br>USAID<br>China<br>Australia<br>Germany<br><br>Green Climate Fund<br>FAO<br>UNEP<br>UN-Women<br>UNICEF<br>WFP | |

[42] Disaggregated by gender and budgeted/not budgeted. IRRF methodological guidelines notes
[43] National low-carbon and climate resilient strategy, national adaptation plan, country framework for green climate fund, Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
[40] Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review
[41] http://climatefinance-developmenteffectiveness.org/CPEIR-Database